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IMPORTANT.

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which trims no sail to catch the passing breeze; flies no doubtful flag; it professes a patriotism as broad as our country. Its love of even handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1920.

OUR TICKET.

For Governor,
H. CAPERS, Dallas, Texas.
For Lieutenant Governor,
S. E. STARNES, Ft. Worth, Texas.
For Attorney General,
HON. GEO. W. BURKITT, Jr.,
Houston, Texas.
Comptroller,
ANDREW CAMPBELL,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Land Commissioner,
L. L. BOYD,
Kemp, Texas.
Supt. of Public Instructions,
PROF. J. WASHINGTON,
Seguin, Texas.
State Treasurer,
C. E. CIMERI,
Dallas, Texas.
Executive Committee
HARRY BECK, State Chairman,
Dallas, Texas.
REV. WM. JOHNSON, State Sec'y,
Dallas, Texas.

PERIODICALS.

We are in receipt of three new Negro periodicals of pleasing appearance and interesting content. They are the Boley Elevator, The New Era of Omaha, Nebraska, and the Progressive Citizen of Texas.

We welcome them heartily into our midst and wish for them the maximum service of which they are capable, and an unbroken course of expansion. There is abundant need for the good which they all can do. Our people need a voice in every community.

We are especially glad to welcome the Boley Elevator of Boley, Oklahoma. It proclaims Boley as "the greatest Negro city in the world," and, if we are to judge by the number of businesses advertised in it, it is highly prosperous and bids fair to expand as times goes on.

We had wondered how much longer it would be before the citizens of that town began to realize the value of boosting to the growth of their town. It pays. We feel that Boley will bear boosting. It deserves to grow and its chances for growth and development are many. It is in a rich agricultural section. It may not be remote from the oil district. Its location lends itself with equal facility to cattle raising and farming. It is owned and controlled by Negroes and because of this fact is unique.

The establishment of a messenger to carry its news to other members of our group in America, is both commendable, and we judge, will be provocative of much good.

We welcome it heartily and wish it success.

Since the prices of clothing are coming down maybe some of our ladies will appear more nearly clothed. Some of us have been inclined to feel that we have been seeing too much of them.

There may be greater nuisances in the world than the woman who thinks she's cute, and the man who thinks he's great, but we haven't found them yet.

No better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all, but neither condition has much to recommend it.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

The recent report of the Phelps-Stokes trustees on the work done by that fund for Negro education has called forth many comments, all of which indicate a viewpoint so different to that generally held a few years ago as to render it worthy of more than passing interest.

When we recall the bitter differences of opinion held a few years ago as to the relative value to the Negro of a college and industrial education we are forced to receive with much pleasure and anticipation of more rapid future development, the emphatic endorsement of college education and the demand for making the education of the Negro conform more nearly to his needs.

Commenting editorially upon the recent report the New York Evening Post says:

"Civilized society has long been democratic in the advocacy of education for all the people, regardless of race, color, and previous condition, 'but in curriculum and method the schools have continued to be aristocratic and arbitrary.' Dr. Jones reminds us that subjects introduced in the Middle Ages to meet the needs of one or more classes of the people of that time have been retained for their cultural value, whereas democracy in the content of education demands that the curriculum shall impart culture through knowledge and practice related to the farm, the shop, the office, and, above all, the home.

Emphatic indorsement of college education for the Negro is expressed in the report. 'If college education is of value to any group, surely it is to those who are to be the leaders of the colored people,' says Dr. Jones. 'Only a broad-minded leadership with a thorough grasp of human development can understand the peculiar difficulties resulting from the close proximity of such widely varying races as the black and white people of the Southern States. All the wisdom of history is needed to enable the colored teachers and religious leaders to realize that the difficulties of the American Negro have been experienced wherever diverse races have been compelled to live together, that the obstacles confronting the race are not insurmountable, that other peoples have struggled through similar trials and have won a place among the nations of the earth.'

While the Christian Science Monitor in discussing this report sees that, from the conclusion arrived at by the trustees of this fund, their efforts will henceforth be devoted "not to the teaching of those courses provided in any established curriculum, but to training in the arts and accomplishments of home-making, industrial pursuits, and civic knowledge. The efforts of the persons engaged in adapting courses of study and training to the particular needs of those they have sought to assist and advance, seem to have convinced them that the methods and curriculums of the schools, generally speaking have continued to be 'arbitrary and aristocratic.' It is found by them that subjects introduced in the Middle Ages to meet the needs of one or more classes of the people of that time have been retained for their cultural value. They declare that democracy in the content of education demands that the curriculum shall impart culture through knowledge and practice related to the farm, the shop, the office, and, above all, the home. It is claimed that among the Negro schools are some which have achieved international fame for pioneer service in democratizing education, but that the majority are following the traditional school curriculum, 'with too exclusive emphasis on bookish studies.'

There is no intention apparent, so far as a casual study of the report reveals, to limit, ultimately, the extent to which the education of the Negro shall go. Negro leadership is to be sought, it is admitted, and this, fortified with an adequate intellectual background, is looked to deal with conflicting problems and the recurring misunderstandings caused by race friction in the United States. It is pointed out that without such leadership, by both whites and Negroes, race problems will multiply. But leadership, it is made quite clear, can be based only upon thorough training in economics, sociology, and education. The continued pursuit of those courses of study which are designed to build up a structure on an insecure foundation, or on a basis ill adapted to the purpose aimed at, would seem to be as useless as it is discouraging and dangerous."

It closes its argument by saying that: "Other schools of a somewhat similar character have aided in advancing the same method, but it may be said that neither Tuskegee nor the other schools of that class have been popular with all those Negroes who have aspired to lead in community, if not in world, affairs. Many of them, perhaps, have failed to see that the aim of education must be to equip those who are taught for the life they are to live."

These viewpoints, while still colored to a certain extent by a remaining vestige of the opinion that the life of the Negro will be one which will not necessarily require "cultural development," show a decided enlargement of the vision of the needs of the Negro and what his successful existence in America as an asset instead of a liability will demand, now held by those who are so able to help him in acquiring this necessary education.

We have benefited greatly by the establishment and operation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund so far. It does not appear unreasonable to suppose that the benefits to be derived in the future, due to the increased knowledge of our needs and means of obtaining them by trustees of this fund, will be greater and more widespread.

VOTE EARLY AND VOTE RIGHT.

National and Local Campaigns are in their final stages and election day is very close at hand. Campaign leaders are putting finishing touches on the work done in the weeks just closed. It now remains for the public to state its will and choices at the voting places in the casting of their ballots.

It is almost generally conceded that the work of the National Republican campaign managers has been done thoroughly and the Republican national victory will be overwhelming, when the final count is taken.

Local contests in the various states however demand more than ordinary interest of every individual because they will be more hotly contested and the issues involved will more vitally concern the individual citizens of the states in which they occur.

To us in the State of Texas, the local issues have assumed an overwhelming importance and our support of our chosen division of the Republican party must be consistent and calculated to bring the desired result. We must defeat the Lily Whites.

At this stage of the campaign it is not necessary again to say why this must be accomplished. That fact is well known. We only urge again the importance to every man and woman who believes in the principles of justice and true Republicanism as enunciated in the platform of the Black and Tan Republican party of voting early and voting right.

There is only one Black and Tan Republican party ticket appearing on the official ballot. Scratch everything but that. Be sure that you leave the Black and Tan column of your ballot unscratched. But scratch everything else.

The polls will open on the morning of November 2. If it is possible for you to get to them in the morning, do so and thus guarantee your support. Take no chances. Do not put it off. Vote early.

All qualified men and women may vote in this election. It is absolutely necessary that poll tax receipts be presented. Soldiers may vote on presentation of their discharges.

On this day the Negroes of Texas by their votes will convince the public either that they are keenly alive to their own well being, willing to back their love of justice by their votes or that they are careless of their future status being willing to suffer political subversion because of their indifference. There is only one guarantee left of political perfection. It is the victory of the Black and Tan Party. Guarantee it by voting early and voting right.

When the public stops buying because prices are high, workmen are left idle and wages fall. The man who has saved is the one who is safe.

Money is said to be the root of all evil. It is the source of all physical comfort, also.

Be sure to vote right. Cross everything on your ballot but the Black and Tan column.

The Educational Amendment will improve rural schools. Vote for it.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

THE NEGRO AND THE JAPANESE.

One of the press news associations a few days ago sent over its wires a somewhat conspicuous item from Los Angeles, California, which told of a proposal made by a delegate to the convention of the Industrial and Commercial Council of People of African Descent, that Negroes be colonized in the State of California to carry on the work now being performed on farms and ranches by orientals. This delegate claimed to speak for 5000 Negroes in the southern states who were ready to take up this work, under the direction of graduates of the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute, in case it should be decided by the United States Government to put an end to the colonization of persons of oriental races in the Pacific coast states. While there is not the least suspicion that this offer was not made in absolute good faith, it must be born in mind that, so far as announced, there is no present purpose on the part of the government to bar permanently the entry of Japanese into the United States. Neither, it may be presumed, is it desired by the people of the State of California, where there has for some years been agitation involving certain aspects of the colonization question, that any exclusion measure which may be enacted shall operate to bar the entry of still more Japanese laborers, or force the deportation of those now employed, as wage earners, in the vineyard and upon the farms and ranches.

Those families with industrial conditions outside the cities of California, and some of the other Pacific coast states, know that the present development of agriculture and horticulture, particularly in California, might have been long delayed, or even have proved impossible, without the employment of the adept and skillful Japanese immigrants. It is not the part taken by the Japanese as wage-earners in these industries that has led to the existence of a strong anti-Asiatic sentiment in California and elsewhere in the far west. The Japanese laborers, men and women, have made themselves virtually indispensable in the orchards and vineyards and on truck farms. They seem to possess, almost intuitively, the skill as well as the application required in those industries in which intelligently directed effort is a first essential. By training, if not by natural bent it is said, they conscientiously and faithfully accord to the minutest detail of painstaking and sometimes prosaic task that careful and clever performance which insures against possible failure. So it is not in his capacity as an expert orchardist or vineyardist that the Japanese has offended. The objection of him is that by thrift and industry he too often, in a surprisingly short time, becomes a landed proprietor. It is against what the people of the west regard as the menace of continued, and greater land accretions that they desire the intervention of the national government.

There is little doubt that the educated Negro and the Negro laborer could make their way in the west. There are Negroes in that section of the country now, and many of them are prosperous. But this does not argue convincingly that the west is the land of promise for the Negro, any more than the north or east might prove to be. Taught to exercise the same skill as that possessed by the Japanese, the Negro would probably find equal opportunities as a wage-earner in the west. But if he goes there he will perhaps find that he will be forced to combat the same racial distinction against which he has so often protested elsewhere. Should he, by industry and thrift, be able to assume the rights of a landowner, he may discover that his encroachment is no more cordially regarded than that of the Japanese at the present time, or than his own, or that of other ambitious members of the Negro race, has been in established industries and social centers elsewhere. The problem in his case as in the case of the Japanese, is in short, a racial one.—

Christian Science Monitor.

THE GREATEST POWER IN THE WORLD.

An impressively dramatic scene was enacted in Chicago the other day. A mob of about 5,000 men and women, seeking the lives of some Negroes falsely accused of a crime against white womanhood, pursued the objects of their resentment into a Catholic church in the stockyards district.

The pastor, forcing his way into the church, faced the mob with empty hands, but armed with the traditions of his office. He said to the mob, in a voice that rose above the tumult:

"What is this sacrilege? Who are the rowdies that storm the house of God? This place is sanctuary. I order every person in this building to leave immediately and quietly."

And the mob, who a moment before had been inflamed with the fury of wild beasts, and who had defied the police, left the sanctuary immediately and quietly.

Last Monday was the day set for the most far-reaching strike that ever has been recorded in the history of the United Kingdom—a strike in the coal mines that would have paralyzed the economic system of Great Britain and brought the life of England to a state of suspended animation. Like the priest in the Chicago stockyards district, a British statesman last week faced the apparently inflexible purpose of the would-be strikers with the quiet strength of his high office and heavy responsibilities for the well-being of the British people.

The mine workers, confronting a calm and immovable Lloyd George, decided to postpone the strike for a week, with the result, as foreshadowed by our staff correspondent in London the other day, that it never will take place.

"In his editorial on the financial pages on Monday, our financial editor, in discussing labor conditions in this country, wrote:

"There are fewer strikes recently. Working men seem more willing to work. The misleaders of union labor have received rebukes that have set the honest men in the organization to thinking."

Behind the priest in Chicago stockyards district, in that moment of popular fury, was an institution which is the expression of public opinion among a large part of the human race.

Behind the firm refusal of Premier Lloyd George to yield to the subversive demands of the miners was the power and the weight of another of the world's great institutions—the British people and their traditions.

Behind the individual forces that are seeking to prevent unjustified strikes in America—and to crush them when attempted—is yet another great world institution, the American people with all that they stand for in the definition and maintenance of political and economic order and the processes of productivity.

Here are three striking manifestations of the power of public opinion to curb individual passions and deal effectively with the destructive spirit of misled mobs.

In the end that power will crush all efforts by any minority—whether made up of rich men or poor men—to derange the social machinery or interfere with the orderly working of civilization.

For the power of public opinion is the greatest power of the world.

—New York Mail.

THE TEACHER'S OPPORTUNITY.

(By William Mather Lewis.)

Director Savings Division, Treasury Department.

The strength of the United States depends upon the practical patriotism and sound economic thought of her future citizens. These characteristics must be developed in the daily life of the school.

Economists agree that the universal adoption of habits of intelligent saving will strengthen our nation tremendously. When every wage earner has a reserve fund of money the country will be sound economically, socially and politically.

The teacher who encourages pupils to earn money and to invest in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps is doing much for their economic strength and practical patriotism.

Each child who buys stamps feels a partnership in the government; he learns the wisdom of investing his money in securities that are absolutely safe; he becomes familiar in a practical way with compound interest; and, as he sticks stamp after stamp upon the card, he has a visual demonstration of how savings grow.

Faith without work is dead. Thrift without safe investment, such as Government Savings Securities, is robbed of its benefits. Its virtue lies not only in its principles but in the actual practice of investment.

Each year thousands of boys and girls in the United States are deprived of a college education because they lack money.

Teachers can remedy this situation among their pupils by starting them on the road to saving early in life and encouraging them to safeguard those savings in Government securities.

Teachers are rendering a real service to their country by promoting the sale of these stamps. The burden of war debt still is heavy and the government must still borrow money.

Teachers, add to your influence as a teacher. Promote sound economic thought, practical patriotism and prosperity by encouraging your pupils in the regular purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

BUY W. S. S.

N. W. HARLLEE'S TWO-MINUTE DAILY TALK FOR BOYS. THE TWO BOYS, PETE AND PAT WHICH WILL YOU BE, PETE OR PAT?

We Cast The Die Which Brings To Us Fortune or Fate.

(By N. W. Harlee.)

Two boys are employed in a bank not as clerks, but as porters, Pete and Pat. Pete could read and write, and Pat could not. They received the same wages. They worked in the bank for a number of years. Pete was a society "chap" as the boys called him, dressing in the latest "fad," but Pat was not; Pete attended the opera, Pat did not. Pete spent all of his income, while Pat deposited his in the bank. Pat attended the night school while Pete attended the opera. Pat got the rudiments of an education, and being far enough advanced to learn the simple principles of bookkeeping, while Pete made no advancement, except in dress while Pat wore his overalls. Tim passed as it always does. Pete and Pat separated. Pat is promoted to the position as tabulator, with increased salary. Pete is still porter, and still attending the theatre. Pat is again promoted this time he is bank teller. Pete is also there, teller, that is, he tells what he heard and saw at the theatre. There is a difference in the pay of the two tellers, the one is paid, but the other is not. Time passes as time always does and this time Pat is president of the bank, and Pete is still the polite porter, and has been for seventeen years and is without a home. Pat owns a string of flats. Pete is betting on the races and the elections trying to get rich quick. Pete says fortune favors Pat while fate is against him. Not so, boys, we make our own fate, and seal it with the wrong notions about life.

We find what we usually look for. If our ideal is pleasure or thrift, we find one or the other. The boy Pat, who sought the thrift, was in sight. Pat sought his through faith. Pat now employs other janitors, but keeps Pete on the pay roll to remind him of the other days. Come boys, tell me frankly, what you think of Pete and Pat. Which you think made the better investment. The latest news comes to me that Pat is now, erecting a modern opera house, and Pete has made application for the janitorship as it will pay more than the bank janitorship does for similar work. Pete or Pat, which will you be? The die is cast, step in either direction, a step up or a step down.

Pete, when a young man, did not heed his parents. Pat was obedient, the parents of both Pete and Pat were poor. Obedience has its reward and Pat was a successful investor. Disobedience rewards now, but its reward is a burden. Now boys, let us wear overalls and the jumpers some times instead of the fashionable modern suit. Much depends on where and how we spend our night. The night hours mark the parting of the ways of Pete and Pat. Go, the habit of thrift, keep the dollar, and it will stand by you when you most need it. Place your dollars in an iron house, the bank.

10,568 FANS SEES ROSS WIN HIS FAIRWELL GAME.

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 28.—Wm. Ross, better known to all baseball fans as "Nacogdoches," won his farewell game here today for the Alexander Giants by the score of 10 to 6. Ross was in real form and held the visitors to three scattered infield hits. Manager Carroll and all the fans were in great sorrow after Sunday's game, when it was learned that Ross was to depart for Texas after the game.

Ross has made good with manager Carroll and all the fans and his absence from the club will be greatly felt. Ross has had a wonderful season this season on the coast. He has won 23 games and lost only 12, and his hitting has been a wonderful help to his club. He has played in 58 games this season, and has hit for 345, getting 22 double, 9 triples and 5 homes. It was a wonderful surprise to Manager Carroll when he found out his great pitcher was to leave him.

Ross had a contract, for ten months and he has been with the club for 7, and his contract has 3 more months to run but as he has been such faithful worker and has done such wonderful work, Manager Carroll has decided to give him a year's pitcher off for the remainder of the season and pay him in full. Ross has a contract to play with Dayton, Ohio, next season and he also has a letter from San Antonio wanting him to manage the club there for the coming season, but Manager Carroll expects to get the great pitcher to sign a contract before he leaves for Texas. The reason for Ross' departure for Texas is because his people all are in Texas and he wants to return to his home to spend the winter with his people. The fans and Manager Carroll gave a great banquet, before he left and they all want him back for the 1921 season.

Ross will write different articles concerning base ball for the Express during the winter months. Watch the Express for his great Base Ball story during the winter. When Ross played in Texas he was considered one of the greatest ball players in that state.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Noticed among the visitors to Morgan Park last Sunday, were Mrs. Arthur Payne and Samuel Foster, also A. D. Hayes, proprietor of the Hayes Book Store, at 3640 South State Street. Mrs. Mattie Alfred, of 2422 So. Wabash Avenue, after having spent some time visiting the eastern cities has returned home much pleased with the visit. The Ruth Temple, which meets at Bailey's Hall, 3628 So. State St., on the first and 2nd Mondays of each month made an excellent showing at their meeting on Monday. There were quite a number of visitors present. Miss Amelia M. Keoble, 4418 So. Dearborn St. Sec'y, and stenographer for the Bailey Realty Co., and the Milton Mercantile Agency, has been confined to her bed for several days, but is much improved and expects to be out soon. Beginning Monday Nov. 1st, the Pyramid Building and Loan Association will open a new series. Offices located at 3539 So. State street.

The Morgan Park Unit club was entertained last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Tate, 1175 Church street, Morgan Park, Ill. at which time installation of officers was held. Mrs. Tate is President; Hattie Slaughter, Vice-President, and Alma Meeks, Secretary. Mrs. Lena Harris of Gary, Indiana, spoke. M. T. Bailey, President of the Bailey Realty Co., 3628 So. State St., sincerely asks all race members to purchase lots in Morgan Park while they are cheap. As long as the weather remains good, you can find him every Sunday at 111th Street and Racine Avenue. Mrs. T. J. Kinney, 3142 Calumet Avenue, is visiting in Greenville, Ill., with his mother and other relatives. After having had a successful operation, we are pleased to say Mrs. Eva Hoard, 3912 So. State Street is improving as well as could be expected. Mrs. L. Kilgus, 3142 Calumet Avenue, is visiting rapidly. Mrs. Mary Choppelle, 3130 Dearborn St., continues to improve.

TEXAS TOWNS

Wichita Falls, Oct. 28.—On account of rain and a brisk northern Sunday, there was little doing around the house of the Lord. Rev. McClendon and wife have returned from Inter-race Congress at Texarkana, reporting an enjoyable time as well as a preeminently successful business meeting. Despite the inclement weather, the "Boys" of the Trimbles Lodge No. 272 met at Castle Hall and initiated five into the rank of "Knighthood," after which a royal feast was had. C. C. W. O. Flag, with his cohort of "Booted and Spurred Knights," are making things "loopy" in Pythianism. The reporter is now domiciled at 209 Brick Street, phone 6615. Give us your news notes and thereby help make your town the best town. Ere we go to press again the "gone" will have sounded and the "come" announced? Harding first; Coolidge second; Cox and Roosevelt also ran. Ernest Stafford charged with the murder of his wife, whose trial began last Wednesday, was found guilty by a jury Friday in the Eighty-ninth District Court and given 30 years in rock penitentiary. Mr. Will Burleson is reported quite sick at his home on Owens street. The reporter was in Henrietta Friday in the interest of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company. John Atchison who is employed at the compress had one of his eyes so badly injured in an attempt to rob him a few weeks ago, is now up and reported for duty this week.

Calvert, Oct. 28.—News reached Calvert Monday from the death of Mr. Geo. Jinning a pioneer of Calvert. Mr. and Mrs. Jinnings have many relatives and friends in Calvert. Mr. Sequin Powers and family have returned from Mart, where they spent two months. Mr. Fred D. Henry left Sunday for Corsicana where he has accepted a position with the Williams Drug Co. Mr. C. J. Rayner left Sunday morning for Abilene where she will spend a few weeks. Mr. John Walton left Sunday for Rusk and other east Texas cities. Mrs. Mary Hatten of Kansas City, Kan., spent the week with her sister Mrs. L. A. Perry, and M. G. White of Wooten Wells. They left Sunday for Bremond where they go to visit friends. Miss Reatta Redge left Sunday for Lovelady where she goes to visit relatives. The A. M. E. Zion Conference of Texas will meet Wednesday with Holiday Chapel. Mrs. Toler Whitehead is here visiting Rev. and Mrs. B. W. Whitehead, father and mother of Mr. Toler Whitehead. Mr. Thos. Williams came in from Burlington, Sunday and left Monday for home via Waco. Mr. George U. Mend is still very ill. For the past 80 days he has been on a sweet milk diet. Mrs. Della Henderson of Branchville spent Sunday here as the guest of Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Young. Mr. John Gilmore was stricken with paralysis last Tuesday night and was no better Sunday. Mrs. James Anderson of Franklin, his sister, is at the bedside. Mrs. S. J. Woodson is back from Houston where she spent a few days. Mrs. Laura Morgan has returned from Malone. Mrs. Annie Gates of Thornton visited Rev. G. Price. Rev. F. Erby is moving his family to North Waco. We regret to lose this good family. Atty. Wells failed to meet the large Black and Tan crowd gathered to hear him at Conlitz and Smith Corner. Miss M. M. Wilson is now assisting Teacher at Franklin. Mrs. L. L. D. Ford passed through Calvert Sunday enroute to McGregor, where she will teach. Franklin is a mass, accompanied her to the station and many tears were shed over the loss of this worthy teacher. Rev. J. A. Brown is up and was here this week. Mrs. Frances Williams, the reporter of M. Zion and Jones Prairie is on a vacation for a week. Hence no writing in Calvert next Sunday. Mrs. Mims. They visited his school community.

Rice, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Hoed Nowlin, who underwent an operation last Tuesday died Thursday evening and was buried today under the auspices of the W. O. W. Camp No. 74 of Corsicana. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. McNamee of Corsicana. Mr. Tom Beatty returned Saturday morning from Texarkana where she attended the get-together meeting on the race question. Mrs. Ophelia of Malakoff spent Sunday here. Mrs. Maggie Ashton and Miss Maggie Joiner spent a few days in Dallas last week visiting friends and relatives. Don't fail to read the Express.